

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Ford, in Speech to IACP Annual Conference, Says War On Crime Will Be 'Top Priority'

MIAMI BEACH, Sept. 30— A major criminal justice policy address by President Ford was the highlight of the 83rd Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police here, as nearly 6,000 police officials focused their attention on a broad range of issues confronting law enforcement.

Chief Edward M. Davis of the Los Angeles Police Department assumed the presidency of IACP for the coming year, taking over from outgoing president Richard C. Clement. Leo S. Callahan, Chief of the Ft. Lauderdale, Florida Police Department, was added to the Association's hierarchy by his election as sixth vice president.

Giving Back The Streets

President Ford, in what some observers saw as his strongest law and order speech to date, was interrupted 21 times by the applause of enthusiastic police chiefs as he stressed the need to "give the streets back

to the law-abiding citizen."

Addressing his remarks "to all Americans who are determined to act against crime," Ford called for "swift and certain justice" for the career criminal, who he said is responsible for between 50 and 80 percent of all serious offenses.

"If we can bring the career criminals to a speedy trial, try him for his most serious rather than least serious offense, and make sure that, if found guilty he is sent to prison, we can give the streets back to the people," the President said.

Ford went on to state that he has directed the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to "significantly expand" the scope of the Federal career criminal program, which in its first 16 months achieved a 95 percent conviction rate in cases involving more than 2,000 defendants.

Ford reserved some of his sharpest words for the Congress, which, he said,



President Ford discusses policing with IACP Conference participants.

"has done nothing" to further his anti-crime proposals. Among those proposals he included the revised Federal criminal code—the controversial bill known as S.1—an increase in the number of Federal judges, and compensation for the victims of Federal crimes.

"Too many politicians today," Ford

Continued on Page 20

Demonstrations Continue as NYC Cops Protest Contract Changes; Command Shakeup Seen

Off-duty New York City police officers staged numerous protests last week over new duty schedules and other contract disputes while negotiations between the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and city officials ground to a standstill.

The PBA-authorized protests triggered noisy demonstrations outside the mayor's Gracie Mansion residence, near Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd's home and outside Yankee Stadium. Picketers have also turned up at virtually all of the city's police precincts, at City Hall and at events attended by Mayor Abraham Beame.

At one recent demonstration, the men chanted, "Give us back the chart! Give us back the chart!" The new work charts went into effect on October 3, but there has been no indication of any job action despite individual threats of a wildcat walkout.

However, PBA President Douglas B. Weaving indicated that the dispute is far from being settled. "Being a good guy might have been a waste of time," he said. "Now I feel like going back to the old ways and being a tough guy again."

Weaving's get-tough attitude may be due to his association's response to an agreement that he and other PBA leaders reached with the city on September 30. That settlement was boisterously vetoed by the union's 350-member delegate assembly.

"We want them [city officials] to pay now," Weaving said after the agreement was rejected. "These men are tired of the city's treating them as second class citizens."



N.Y. News Photo

Off-duty New York City policemen picket outside Yankee Stadium. Earlier in the week, the arena was the scene of a disruption that may result in a shake-up of NYPD leadership.

At Issue: Work Schedules

The major issue in the dispute involves the new work charts which would require each policeman to work 10 more days a year. The PBA had insisted that the sched-

ules would be detrimental to the police officers' professional lives because they would put excessive strain on the men and would give them less time to spend

Continued on Page 12

McNamara, diGrazia Quit Posts For Smaller Agencies

The chief executives of two major United States police departments have announced their plans to resign from their current posts to head up smaller agencies in other areas of the country.

Chief Joseph D. McNamara, who has been with the Kansas City (Mo.) Police Department since November 1973, will step down as head of the 1,225-member force there to assume the post of chief of police in San Jose, California. McNamara, who holds a doctorate in public administration from Harvard University, will join the San Jose department on October 18. Previously, he had spent 17 years with the New York City Police Department.

In Boston, salary was cited as one reason for the impending departure of Commissioner Robert J. di Grazia, after four years as head of that city's police department. di Grazia, whose resignation will be effective as of November 15—the anniversary of his appointment in Boston—will take a better-paying job as police chief of the 900-member Montgomery County (Md.) police force.

He noted that his annual salary would go from \$35,000 as commissioner in Boston to \$45,000 with the Montgomery County department.

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

A publication of the
Criminal Justice Center
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FBI Statistics Reveal Number of Violent Crimes Down

Statistics released late last month by the Federal Bureau of Investigation show that the number of violent crimes reported to the nation's police departments decreased during the first six months of this year as compared with same period in 1975.

Overall, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, the number of reported serious crimes was up by three percent.

The crime reports show forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery to have declined by 10 percent. The murder rate showed perhaps the most significant change, dropping by 12 percent as against the first six months of 1975. The number of persons murdered in the United States had been rising steadily throughout the 1970's.

Reports of burglary and auto theft were also down, although this decrease was neutralized by a jump of 11 percent in larceny-theft.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi, while calling the new figures "encouraging," said that the total crime increase was still troubling.

Settlement Puts Women Police On Philadelphia Street Patrol

For the first time, women police officers are patrolling Philadelphia streets. The 56 women, part of a class which graduated last month from the police academy, have begun their on the job training in some of Philadelphia's roughest neighborhoods.

The women, carrying revolvers, nightsticks, handcuffs and blackjacks, are assigned to drive cars and walk beats just as do their male counterparts.

Police officer Penelope Brace, assigned to the Juvenile Aid Division, had brought legal suit against Philadelphia charging that because of her sex she had been denied the right to walk a beat. Joseph O'Neill, the city's Police Commissioner, had stated that it was impossible for women officers to patrol beats because "God, in his infinite wisdom, made them different."

The case was brought before Federal Court in Philadelphia but was settled out of court. As a result of the settlement women officers, on a trial basis, can assume police duties normally reserved for males.

Retired Prospector Wills Winnipeg P.D. \$250,000 Windfall

The Police Department of the city of Winnipeg, Canada will receive \$250,000 from a most unusual source. The money will come from the will of a retired prospector who believes that policemen are "still our best friends."

Winnipeg police officials, unaccustomed to gifts of this sort, said that they hadn't yet decided how the money would be spent.

Art Vander Brink, 72, said that his holdings, most of which are in the form of stocks or bonds, would go to the Winnipeg Police Department after he and his wife, Winifred, died. "I'm leaving everything," Vander Brink said. "I just hope it gets some results."

Vander Brink, whose wife and daughter agree with his decision, noted that when he arrived in Winnipeg in 1927 crime in the streets was not a problem. "That's not true anymore. You aren't even safe in your own home now. Anyone who commits a

crime just needs a smart lawyer and he gets off. It's time we got tough," he said.

Explaining his decision, Vander Brink stated that "no one is standing behind the police anymore, but they are still our best friends."

XYY Chromosome Theory Challenged by Demark Study

The long-standing criminological theory that claims that men born with an XYY chromosome configuration are excessively aggressive or particularly prone to commit violent crimes is facing a serious challenge from a study now being conducted in Denmark.

After studying thousands of Danish men, the research team suggests that the tendency of men with the XYY makeup to break the law is most probably due to the lower intelligence level generally connected with the chromosomal abnormality.

Writing in the Journal of Science, the scientists stated that "people of lower intelligence may be less adept at escaping detection, and the elevated crime rate found in our XYY group may therefore reflect a higher detection rate rather than simply a higher rate of commission of crimes."

The report added that the offenses committed by XYY men were mostly crimes against property and were no more likely to be violent than those committed by men with the XY, or normal genetic makeup.

di Grazia Requests FCC Aid To Investigate CB Misuse

Boston Police Commissioner Robert J. di Grazia and U.S. District Court Judge W. Arthur Garrity have requested Federal Communication Commission assistance in an investigation probing the alleged use of citizen band radios to thwart police efforts to maintain order.

di Grazia recently declared that "hoodlums" had monitored police frequencies and then repeated the broadcasts over CB radios. The incidents allegedly took place during several nights of racial unrest in the South Boston and Charlestown sections of the city.

Meanwhile, at least one section of the city is reportedly profiting from CB users and their equipment. Mattapan Police Captain John Dow noted that citizen band operators working with community groups helped to reduce violence and crime in the Boston neighborhood.

Minnesota Corrections Act Program Picked as a National Model

A committee of Council of State Governments has chosen the Minnesota Community Corrections Act program for study as a possible model for other states, according to state Corrections Commissioner Kenneth F. Schoen.

The Minnesota law authorizes the corrections commissioner to make grants to a county or a group of counties who

wish to furnish their own correctional services and programs at the local level. Such services would include prevention and diversion projects, parole and probation systems, treatment, and detention facility services. Seven different groups of Minnesota counties presently participate in the Act.

The legislation's intent is to stimulate the growth of correctional resources and planning at local levels. State institutions are thus able to focus greater energies on dangerous, violent criminals.

The Innovations Project Advisory Panel chose the Minnesota program as the only criminal justice project among eight innovations to be analyzed. The panel will publish a report of its findings after it concludes an on-site investigation of Minnesota's facilities.

Illinois Parole Board Denies Richard Speck's Bid For Freedom

Richard Speck, convicted in 1966 for the murder of eight Chicago nurses, was refused parole last month by the Illinois State Parole Board. Speck, 34, who was saved from the electric chair when a Supreme Court ruling declared the death penalty unconstitutional, was eligible for parole after serving ten years of a 400 to 1200 year sentence.

Relatives of the murdered women appeared at the parole board hearing at Stateville Penitentiary to urge officials to keep Speck imprisoned. "I think Speck should stay in prison as long as the girls stay in their graves," said John Wilkening, father of one of the slain women.

Some 3000 letters demanding that Speck be kept behind bars had been received by the parole board when it was learned that he was eligible for parole. Before the public hearing, Speck was privately interviewed by members of the board.

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Supreme Court Back to Work, Moves On Death Penalty OK

The Supreme Court set the stage yesterday for the first executions in the nation since 1967 by refusing to review its July 2 decision which upheld the death penalty and by lifting the stay that has prohibited states from putting that decision into practice.

In a related development, the Court announced that it would decide whether capital punishment may also be imposed on convicted rapists.

As the Court convened for its 1976-77 term, observers predicted that the recent actions would be followed by other decisions throughout the year that will tend to further limit the rights of defendants in criminal cases.

Georgia, Texas and Florida will be the first states to be affected by yesterday's decision. Their death penalty laws for murder were specifically upheld in the July ruling. However, experts are divided over how long it will be before executions are actually carried out.

Some officials expect that it will be many more months before anyone is put to death by legal sentence, while lawyers from the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc. say that executions could begin in six to eight weeks.

In other states with statutes similar to those upheld in the July ruling, defense lawyers could conceivably delay executions for at least a few months by challenging their states' specific laws in the courts. Yesterday, the Justices sent two capital cases back to the Arkansas Supreme Court so that the state judiciary could reconsider the Arkansas capital punishment statute in light of the Supreme Court's latest ruling.

The Court's action, announced with no drama or fanfare, was contained in a two-sentence statement included on the 42nd page of a 45-page list of orders on nearly 1,000 cases that was filed at the beginning of the court session.

While no Justice registered a dissent to the refusal to reconsider the July ruling, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented from the Court's action on the Arkansas cases, asserting that the death sentences should simply be vacated and not reconsidered.

There are about 200 inmates on death rows in Texas, Florida and Georgia, according to David Kendall of the NAACP fund. He estimated that an additional 150 prisoners are on death row from sentences imposed under statutes whose constitutionality is unclear at this time.

Although lawyers may be able to delay executions in individual cases by seeking post-conviction hearings, Kendall contends that many persons on death row are not represented by counsel.

Peggy Davis, who also works for the NAACP fund, concurred, saying that "Since we have no confidence that there are enough counsel around, and since we have no confidence at all that we'll hear of all the cases," it is possible that death sentences will be carried out fairly soon.

Meanwhile, 32 death row inmates of Reidsville State Prison in Georgia heard about the latest Supreme Court decision from a counselor who spoke to them as a group.

"There is a lot of anxiety up there," said Reidsville Warden Joe Hopper, "but they took it all quietly." He added that the men refused to grant interviews.

Congressman Moves to Add Arson to LEAA Program List

An amendment to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Act which would add arson to the list of anticrime programs which LEAA could fund has been introduced by a New York City congressman.

Calling arson a "creeping cancer" that destroys not only buildings but neighborhoods, Representative Stephen J. Solarz (D - Brooklyn) said the Federal money could be used to hire extra fire marshals, to provide surveillance in arson plagued areas, and to allow the assignment of special assistant district attorneys to deal with arson prosecution.

The congressman said the LEAA funds would permit local agencies to close off fire sites to prevent them from becoming repeat arson targets. He added that the money could also be used to initiate special fire prevention projects, including programs to encourage citizens to be on the alert for arson.

Pointing out that an arsonist might be anyone from a juvenile seeking "entertainment" to a businessman perpetrating an insurance fraud, Solarz said, "There is a clear pattern of destruction in neighborhoods afflicted with the plague of arson."

Solarz claims that his proposed amendment would not cost the Federal government additional funds because under the proposal, existing LEAA money would be funneled into anti-arson projects. He declared that the new legislation could finance any number of programs to combat arson in areas with a high rate of suspicious fires.

In announcing his amendment while surveying burned out homes in the Brook-

lyn community last month, Solarz said that "arsonists have turned parts of Coney Island into a ghost town of ravaged buildings."

"In the Coney Island Section, prompt action is needed before the creeping cancer of arson turns even more commercial and residential buildings into gutted shells," he stated. "Unless these destructive and senseless fires can be stopped, Coney Island will not survive."

The congressman noted that there are tremendous efforts underway to improve urban communities and said that if they are to be successful, "we must first make sure there is something left to improve."

Detroit's Tannian Dismissed; Mayor Names Black Police Chief

Detroit Police Chief Philip G. Tannian has been dismissed by Mayor Coleman A. Young in the wake of a power struggle between the former chief and the department's second-ranking official.

In announcing the dismissal, Young said that Tannian "has served Detroit well during three difficult years as the city's chief law enforcement officer."

"In recent months, however, it has become increasingly clear that division and acrimony at the top of the department made a unified effort against crime almost impossible," the mayor added.

Tannian's chief adversary within the department had been Deputy Chief Frank Blount who was recently put on indefinite leave of absence after Federal narcotics agents raided his home in a drug search.

Young appointed Deputy Chief William Hart, 52, to head the department. The 20-year veteran is the first black police chief in the city's history.

Police Foundation, LEAA, USC to Jointly Host Seminar Series For Top Police Executives

A program aimed at assisting police executives in jurisdictions with the highest crime rates and the most complex police problems has been organized jointly by the Police Foundation, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the University of Southern California.

According to a recent LEAA announcement, the year-long Police Executive Program will bring together top police leaders at a series of 13 seminars beginning in November.

LEAA Administrator Richard W. Velde and Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy have issued a joint statement announcing the details of the program.

"An unfortunate result of this nation's highly decentralized and insular system of policing is the limited opportunity for exchange of knowledge and experience among police executives," they said. "Crime and other social problems which the police must confront are mobile and ever-changing. But police officers, from recruitment to retirement, tend to remain in the same agency, without the opportunity to grow through experiencing other environments and other police practices."

Velde and Murphy noted that the program would provide the country's leading law enforcement executives with an opportunity "to discuss common problems and to learn from each other."

"A major part of the Police Executive Program is to gather and summarize information on police practices, and to use that information as a basis for dis-

cussion in the seminars," they stated. "As money becomes more scarce in local governments, police executives must make increasingly difficult decisions in setting their priorities and using the resources available to them."

"Police leaders facing these decisions are certain to be aided by discussing with their colleagues various possibilities for deploying police resources, determining which of these possibilities is relevant to their local situation, and developing strategies for implementing appropriate police practices," Velde and Murphy explained.

The program's seminars will feature discussions that focus on such practical police issues as patrol policies and practices, criminal investigation management, crime analysis and planning, and police organizational problems, according to LEAA. The agency added that the sessions have been designed to develop police executives' strengths as leaders in a setting that allows them to learn from each other's experiences in top management positions.

Participants in the program will be selected from four specific categories. They include chief police executives of agencies in cities having more than 100,000 people, or chief police executives of departments which have 200 or more full-time employees. Some deputy chief executives will also be invited from police agencies with more than 500 personnel, and a development group of about 40

younger officers who have demonstrated a potential for leadership will also be participating in the program.

Invitations will be sent to the police chiefs of the 300 largest police agencies, and they will nominate the remainder of the participants. Accepted applicants will receive scholarships which cover the cost of tuition, travel, and room and board.

LEAA noted that 13 seminars are planned - two will be two weeks long and the remainder will be three day sessions. The meetings will take place in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Phoenix, Chicago and Kansas City, Missouri.

Funded by a \$270,000 LEAA grant and a \$212,000 allocation from the Foundation, the Police Executive Program is administered by the Foundation and the University of Southern California's Washington center. The center is responsible for designing and presenting the seminar programs.

The chief consultants to the program are William H.T. Smith, former first deputy commissioner of police in New York City and former chief of police in Syracuse, New York, and Dr. Frank P. Sherwood, professor of public administration at USC, and former director of the Federal Executive Institute.

G. Patrick Gallagher has been selected as the project's director. He formerly was the director of public safety in South Bend, Indiana and has been involved in criminal justice planning, education and research.

Ford Signs Bill Authorizing Cops' Death Benefits

President Ford has signed into law a bill which authorizes the payment of a \$50,000 death benefit to the survivors of public safety officers who die in the performance of their duties. Those covered by the bill include police and firemen, as well as probation, patrol and judicial officers and those in juvenile delinquency programs.

The benefits, which are expected to cost about \$6.6 million per year, will only be extended to officers killed on or after the date the bill was passed. The Law Enforcement Assistance Association will be in charge of the disbursement of the benefits. No funds can be expended, however, until an appropriations bill is approved by Congress.

The bill has been subject to intense Congressional wrangling over the last six years. The major problem which had delayed passage was the question of just who should be covered by the act. The Senate offered a narrow version backed by the Administration, which would have extended benefits only to officers killed as a result of an apparent criminal act. The broader House version, which ultimately won out, includes any officer who dies protecting lives or property.

Over the objections of those who claimed that the bill improperly extended Federal influence and money into local and state police spheres, the bill passed both the House and Senate easily.

New Task For Policing: Get Ready For Metric System

By JON HDWINGTON

As America prepares for the adoption of the metric system, the law enforcement community must also prepare in order to efficiently and effectively adapt to the change. All levels of the criminal justice system will be affected by the new system, but the brunt of the burden will fall upon the police agencies. Administrators must ensure that trained officers are able to operate within the new system. Therefore a training program has to be readied to provide the necessary knowledge and skills for all officers. No longer will the metric system be a system used "in Europe" or "in Chemistry labs." It will be a viable, everyday measuring system that each officer has to understand and work with.

It therefore behooves each police organization to ascertain that each officer, regardless of rank, will be ready to function at a high degree of efficiency in this area. To achieve these goals, a minimum training program condensed into two eight hour days should suffice. Initially, the officers would receive a four hour instruction period into the practical aspects of the metric system and its terminology,

operation and equivalents. At the end of this session metric problems in law enforcement would be assigned to the officers to complete outside the classroom. One week later, the officers would be regathered to check their assignments. A continuing program initially spread over several weeks followed by periodic intervals would yield a very high level of sophistication with the nuances of the metric system. The following time table would be very effective.

Training Program

- (Day 1). Introduction and explanation of the metric system. 4 hours.
- (One Week Later). Evaluation and review — more assignments. 2 hours.
- (One Week Later). Continued evaluation and assignments. 2 hours.
- (One Week Later). Completion of evaluation — continued assignment. 2 hours.
- (One Month Later). Review and re-evaluation — continued assignments. 2 hours.
- (One Month Later). Practical test and final evaluation. 2 hours.
- (Every 6 Months). Refresher, review and problems. 2 hours.

As the training program implies, repeti-

tive practice gives the officers a greater and more "normal" understanding of the system. Linear measurements, volumes and weights will become commonplace when the attendees are exposed to them on a continuing basis.

To further incorporate the new system, an administrator can employ report forms that call for both metric and avoirdupois dimensions. Accident reports could be filled out with accompanying sketches that show the roadway widths and lengths in both systems. All pertinent data as skidmarks and paths of travel should be shown with both measurements. Crime scene sketches have information that would be especially beneficial to the officers' indoctrination to the system.

Utilizing both systems in everyday reports would yield a greater normalcy to the new method. In addition, the duplicate recordings provide a practical learning experience in respect to the equivalencies of both systems. The repeated exposure in terms of commonplace tasks would bring both the metric systems into a much clearer focus and level of applicability.

Essentially the police organization and the officers will reap the benefits from a training program of this nature. Both will be better prepared to aid the public with the new system since no "crash" program will have to be initiated just prior to the

onset of the new legislation. The pre-planned and implemented training program can prevent many of the problems encountered in other "crash" programs brought about by new legislation. Witness to this would be the alcohol testing program, vehicle inspection program, and others that were enacted and to which the police agencies had to respond rapidly. The rapid response often exposed many unforeseen or hidden complexities that had to be resolved on a trial by ordeal basis. Often the trial basis resulted in much higher costs than if preliminary training programs had been implemented.

Since the metric system is definitely planned for adoption, law enforcement has advance warning that can preclude many of the mistakes made in the past with new systems. Commencing at this time with either the suggested training program or any other applicable one can result in a smooth and effective transition. With a smooth transition, the professionalism of the law enforcement agencies will be heightened and perhaps serve as a model to be emulated by others.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Law Enforcement News is seeking state correspondents to write stories dealing with topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

POLICE ETHICS: THE WAY TO PROFESSIONALISM

The Third and Final Seminar of The Anti-Corruption Management Project

Presented by
The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

October 21-23, 1976
Boston, Massachusetts

This seminar is the culmination of a year and a half effort to develop an anti-corruption management program for police administrators. The primary goal of this program, which is funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (LEAA), is to provide information to law enforcement managers which will aid them in dealing with misconduct or corruption.

Featured Speakers

- Commissioner Robert di Grazia
- Chief James Parsons
- David Durk
- Gerald Caplan
- Chief Joseph D. McNamara
- Professor Lourn Phelps
- Professor Albert Reiss
- Chief Arthur G. Dill
- Thomas Decker
- Chief John Ball

Selected Topics

- International Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials
- Developing an Internal Affairs Capability
- Internal Investigations: Are They Violating Police Officers' Civil Rights?
- The Alienated Cop: Is He More Corruption Prone?
- The Reform Chief: Reshaping the Department
- The San Diego Police Department: Integrity Over Time
- Police Unionism vs. Police Professionalism: Is There a Dichotomy?
- Eliminating Police Corruption: The Denver Experience

Please register the following individuals for the seminar which will be held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Boston. Hotel accommodations can be made by calling the Hilton Reservation Service at (617) 426-2000. Be sure to specify that you are with the *Anti-Corruption Management Project* in order to take advantage of special group rates. All reservations must be made by October 1, 1976.

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The registration fee of \$50.00 includes two luncheons, publications and other seminar materials. Checks should be made payable to the Criminal Justice Center and sent to Ms. Elizabeth Taylor, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, Room 3203 S, New York, NY 10019. For further information call (212) 247-1600.

Chicago Police Set to Probe 'Police Widow Charity' Scheme

Chicago Police Superintendent James M. Rochford has ordered a full investigation of a possibly fraudulent scheme involving the solicitation of monetary contributions from citizens to supposedly aid the widows and children of police officers and for other non-police purposes.

"I call upon the news media to assist me in alerting the people of Chicago to what is, at least, a moral fraud being perpetrated upon them by some unscrupulous persons," Rochford said recently. He added that his department has a written policy which forbids "the solicitation of contributions of any kind from any one by any means..."

The superintendent emphasized that none of the organizations involved in the charity scheme have any connection with or authorization from the Chicago Police Department. "I also have no knowledge of how or if any of these contributions have benefited any widows or children of Chicago Police Officers, or the police service generally," he said.

Rochford acknowledged that it is a natural emotion for the community to respond by trying to aid the dependents of a deceased police officer. However, he added that "These solicitations are attempting to capitalize on those emotions for selfish purposes."

"It appalls me to know that certain organizations would attempt to capitalize on this emotional issue," the superintendent said. "Persons being solicited are urged to ignore or disregard these solicitations as they do not benefit widows and children of Chicago Police Officers."

Noting that Federal, State and local legislation and the Hundred Club of Cook County collectively aid deceased officers' dependents, Rochford expressed his confidence that this type of support would

continue "so that we never will have to stoop to these 'Collection Agency' tactics on behalf of the families of deceased police officers."

Rochford added that his investigation into the matter would "determine if any laws are being violated and whether department personnel are participating."

Methadone Alternative To Be Tested On 6,000 Heroin Addicts

A new drug called LAAM may prove to be an alternative to methadone for heroin addicts. Levo-Alpha Acetylmethadol, the drug's scientific name, will be tested on 6,000 heroin addicts to determine the effectiveness of the drug.

Although the newly developed drug is chemically similar to methadone, it is purported to have several advantages. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, LAAM does not affect the emotional state or the alertness of patients, enabling them to lead near normal lives.

Another possible advantage of LAAM compared with methadone, is the relative infrequency of the dosages. The new drug need only be taken once every 72 hours or about three times a week to block the addict's craving for heroin, to lessen his withdrawal symptoms, and to block the effects of heroin. Methadone, by contrast, needs to be administered once a day. In order to lessen the inconvenience and extra travel time and money involved with these daily dosages, addicts are often given enough methadone to last several days.

National Institute of Drug Abuse Director Dr. Robert L. DuPont, while encouraged by studies made on LAMM, said that the drug "was developed as an alternative to methadone, not as a replacement."

LEAA's National Institute Seeks Applicants For Fellowships

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is seeking scholars for its 1977-78 Visiting Fellowship Program which provides funds and facilities for studies of important criminal justice issues.

In a recent announcement, the LEAA research branch stated that fellowship recipients would be invited to the Institute's Washington, D.C. headquarters to work on projects of their own design for periods of three months to two years.

"The National Institute supports research to reduce crime and promote justice," said Institute Director Gerald M. Caplan. "Through the Visiting Fellow-

ship Program, we hope to enable talented researchers to pursue promising ideas that can help solve or ease the intricate problems of crime control and criminal justice administration."

The Institute offers selected fellows access to extensive data resources as well as to a wide range of model programs. Contact with criminal justice planning at a national level is also provided, and interaction with leading research and operational personnel are encouraged, the announcement said.

"Each Fellow is selected on the basis of past work either in an academic position or a professional career, the signi-

ficance and conceptualization of the project topic, the quality and feasibility of the research design, the potential impact of the project, and the feasibility of conducting the project in the Washington, D.C. area," the Institute stated.

Projects will be initiated after July 1, 1977 and will be related to the current research priorities of the National Institute, according to the announcement. It added that special consideration would be given to proposals which study aspects of deterrence, applications of environment-behavior analysis in crime prevention, and criminal justice program evaluation.

"Also eligible under this program are criminal justice statistical studies and juvenile delinquency research projects," the Institute stated. "Fellows selected for research in these fields will work respectively, with the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service or the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, but will participate in all the Visiting Fellowship Program activities."

The Institute outlined the benefits and services of the program which include offices and supplies, round trip transportation to Washington, an annual stipend, a fringe benefit package, travel and supplementary expenses, computer facilities, and available automated data.

Current visiting fellows include Robert Gaensslen who is an Assistant Professor of Biochemistry at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. He is producing a set of source books on forensic Serology which will provide a general analysis of all the genetic markers in blood

or body fluids.

Abraham Miller, a Professor of Political Science at the University of Cincinnati, is also a 1976-77 Fellow. He is analyzing the patterns of operation of terrorist groups and plans to develop a set of guidelines to be used by law enforcement personnel who are confronted with terrorists and terrorist/hostage situations.

Another current fellow is the Associate Director of Evaluation for California's Regional Medical Programs, Robert J. Ruhel. He is studying historical trends of crime and violence in the nation's public secondary schools from 1950 to 1975 and is conducting in-depth case studies of approximately seven school security programs.

Paul Wice's project is a study of the role of the private defense attorney in the criminal justice system from a socio-legal perspective. An Assistant Professor of Political Science at Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, Wice will emphasize occupational factors such as why the profession was selected, mobility patterns, status, and factors influencing attorneys in their defense of alleged criminals.

Those interested in applying for the 1977-78 Visiting Fellowship Program should send a resume and a 10 to 15 page description of the proposed project to: Visiting Fellowship Program, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20531. The deadline for submission is November 15, 1976, and selections will be made by May 1, 1977.

Signal '10-4' On Its Way Out As Three Colorado Depts. End Code Use

Finding that plain English makes for better communication, Denver police officers have dropped the use of police codes when speaking over their squad car radios. Not only is plain talk safer and more accurate for these policemen, it has also proved to be faster than the 10-0 to 10-99 signal codes which were used previously.

Communications supervisor Archie Ezelle of the Aurora Colorado Police Department said, "Our boys seem to like it a lot better with clear text. If we've got a family fight, we say it's a family fight."

The decision to study the plain talk system was made five years ago by the Lakewood, Colorado Public Safety Department. Codes, which are used all over the country, involve communication via a system of numbers. For instance, in Lakewood 10-33 would signify a robbery, while 10-17 would mean a disturbance. The code was developed to help police camouflage their movements and to reduce radio transmission time.

However, with the wide availability of code books, the system became easily available and was often used by Citizen

Band radio owners. As a result, Lakewood decided that it was time to review the code system of communication.

The study, which analyzed transmissions twice a week for a year, concluded that the 10-signed code was inefficient. Lieutenant John Dunaway of the Lakewood police noted that "very often we had to use English back and forth with the dispatcher to find out what was happening." Dunaway also pointed out that most of the time a code just simply is not enough, that the policeman is usually also required to communicate in plain English.

Tests for accuracy and speed for transmission were also included in the study. The system which uses English was tested thoroughly. It was found that dispatchers who used English instead of the 10-signal code were able to save almost three hours in time spent correcting mistakes. Compared with the 10-signal code system, English is relatively error free. Studies indicated that among 200 calls, English transmissions included 14 errors. Transmissions using code contained 113 mistakes out of 200 calls.

Cal. Highway Patrol Forms Panel To Improve Emergency Service Response

The California Highway Patrol has organized an advisory committee of officials from both public and private agencies to study the handling of highway emergencies in the state.

At its first meeting last month, the 26-member Advisory Committee on Emergency Incident Management and Emergency Medical Services was told by CHP Commissioner Glen Craig that he expects the committee "to help us in clarifying the CHP role at highway emergency scenes in relation to the responsibilities of other agencies who respond to highway emergencies."

According to Craig, the advisory committee is a response to "recent problems experienced at major accidents where the responsibilities of enforcement and medical personnel occasionally conflicted."

"I think the problems revealed a lack of communication and coordination," Craig said. "The purpose of this committee is to further improve the lines of communication and develop a better level of coordination between police, medical, fire, highway and other emergency service personnel."

Although the commissioner noted that committee recommendations would be sent to the State Legislature, he said that he did not feel that "precise definitions of responsibility or authority at accident scenes should be frozen into law. That is primarily a matter of establishing proper coordination between agencies involved," he added.

Craig pointed out that creation of the new panel was based on assistance from the Women Traffic Officer advisory committee. "The guidance and suggestions provided by that committee were invaluable, and we think the process will be the same with this new committee," he said.

The committee is composed of state lawmakers, high-ranking police and fire officials, medical leaders, automobile club directors, and other citizens who have a stake in the handling of highway emergencies.

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1609.

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Forensic Science: Growing Field With A Strong Foundation

By BETH ANN LIPSKIN

In recent years, the role of science and technology within the judicial system has expanded as never before. Previously, there was no better proof of guilt than the defendant's confession, but over the past decade, court rulings have limited police action in regard to searches and seizures and obtaining confessions. As a result, police and prosecutors have increasingly turned to science for aid in identifying, apprehending and convicting defendants.

Though often closely identified with the police system, the essential functions of the forensic sciences are a part of the legal system as a whole. The work of the forensic scientist is neither "for" the prosecution nor "for" the defense. His function is to use all the scientific knowledge and skill at his command to determine all the facts.

Criminalistics is the branch of forensic science that encompasses the analysis, identification and interpretation of physical evidence. The primary aim of the criminalist is to provide an objective application of the natural and physical sciences to physical evidence. He or she reconstructs events to prove a crime, and connects or eliminates various suspects who have been linked to the offense.

Forensic pathology is the special application of pathology to the courtroom. It is



At the FBI laboratory in Washington — one of the premier forensic installations in the U.S. — Director Clarence Kelley discusses an evidence examination with a technician.

primarily concerned with the investigation and interpretation of injury and death

resulting from violence (as in homicides, suicides, or accidents), or occurring suddenly, unexpectedly, or in an unexplained manner. The best known role of the forensic pathologist is assisting the criminal prosecutor. Acting as amicus curiae, or friend of the court, the technician presents scientific evidence gathered from postmortem examinations in both civil and criminal litigation.

Toxicology is the study and understanding of the harmful effects of external substances introduced into living systems. Forensic toxicology translates this biomedical science into a medico-legal context. In most forensic toxicology laboratories, there are three major case load areas, including drug abuse cases resulting from the improper use of drugs; police cases involving toxicological aspects of broad criminal investigations; and postmortem cases where analytical studies in support of the medical examiner are provided to determine the cause of death.

Questioned document examination involves the scientific examination of handwriting, typewriting, printing, ink, paper, or any other aspect for the purpose of determining various legal questions about a document. These questions could involve identifying the writer of a document, determining if a signature is authentic or a forgery, ascertaining the age of a document, deciphering obliterated or erased writings, or a host of other questions that might be raised in civil or criminal trials.

Forensic odontology is the branch of dentistry which deals with the proper handling and examination of dental evidence and with the proper evaluation and presentation of dental findings in the courtroom. The forensic odontologist examines and evaluates injuries to the teeth, jaws, and oral tissues, studies dental remains from unknown bodies or persons for possible identification of the individuals and examines bite marks to determine their originator.

Forensic anthropology is the application of standard techniques of physical anthropology in the identification of skeletal or otherwise unidentifiable remains. This branch of forensic science aids in determining if a crime has been com-

mitted.

Forensic psychiatry is the practice of the medical specialty of psychiatry in a medical-legal context. It applies psychiatric theory and practice to a variety of legal issues.

Jurisprudence is the common core of the forensic science disciplines. To be fully effective, the criminalist, the pathologist, the psychiatrist, the questioned document examiner, and the toxicologist must not only be expert in the skills of his discipline but must also be able to effectively communicate his insights and findings in the legal setting.

The ever expanding role of the forensic sciences in the criminal and civil justice systems has sparked the need for ongoing research in all aspects of the profession. The Forensic Sciences Foundation (FSF) of Rockville, Maryland is currently attempting to meet that need. It was founded in 1969 as a nonprofit research organization to advance the study and practice of the forensic sciences. Four years later, the foundation became affiliated with the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for the purpose of serving as the academy's educational and scientific research liaison.

In response to its mandate to provide education in the forensic sciences, FSF publishes educational materials and has prepared slide seminars on several topics. The foundation also distributes several publications which include Scientific Sleuthing Newsletter, Forensic Serology News, and Crime Laboratory Management Forum — 1976.

FSF has been involved with a number of crime prevention programs including symposia on an alcoholic rehabilitation program; work seminars on medicine, science and law; and a feasibility study concerning the design of an early warning system to detect patterns of drug abuse nationwide.

In 1975, the foundation completed a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funded project entitled "Assessment of the Forensic Sciences Profession." This comprehensive undertaking resulted in three reports which are presently awaiting publication at LEAA: Assessment of the Personnel of the Forensic Sciences Profession; The Forensic Sciences in American Criminal Justice: A Legal Study; and A Survey of Educational Offerings in the Forensic Sciences.

The foundation is currently taking part in two additional LEAA funded projects which deal with the proficiency testing of criminalistics laboratories and the certification of forensic scientists. Almost all of the major criminalistics laboratories in the United States are participating in the proficiency testing project.

The certification project involves accrediting individual forensic scientists within their discipline. To date, three certifying boards have been incorporated, and two of them are fully operational. The remaining five disciplines are in various stages of planning their certification programs.

The Forensic Sciences Foundation is concerned with the ever evolving, ever increasing role of gathering, preparing and disseminating information of interest to the forensic sciences profession and the public at large. An illustrated brochure that outlines the function of FSF is available from The Forensic Sciences Foundation, 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515A, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

New Publications from the Criminal Justice Center

The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Evidence Technician Program Manual _____ # of Copies
By Joseph L. Peterson and James H. Jones **\$2.95**

This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including: selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

Guide to Library Research in Public Administration _____ # of Copies
By Antony E. Simpson **\$4.95**

This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It also includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and reference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

Grants and Grantsmanship _____ # of Copies
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan **\$.75**

For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being cut and modified. Therefore "grantsmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantsmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library _____ # of Copies
By Antony E. Simpson **\$1.50**

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedia are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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The Big Job of Policing the Big Apple

An Interview with NYC Police Commissioner Michael Codd

Michael J. Codd was sworn in as Police Commissioner of New York City in January 1974. Codd assumed the post after a brief retirement following a 32-year career with the NYCPD. During that career, which began in 1941, he rose through the ranks and ultimately served for two and a half as Chief Inspector, the highest uniform rank in the department.

Codd was on active duty with the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1946, attaining the rank of major. After resuming his police career, he was to attend and graduate from the FBI National Academy. He has served as an instructor at the FBI Training Course, the New York State Police In-Service Training Program, and at the New York City Police Academy. He is presently the chairman of the city's Firearms Control Board and a member of the New York State Crime Control Planning Board.

This Law Enforcement News interview was conducted in late August, before the onset of the current New York police contract dispute, by Dorothy Bracey and Steven Pasichow.

• • •

LEN: Your official biography notes that you are committed to police professionalization. Can you tell us what that concept means to you?

CODD: The concept basically means the idea of using people where they are best fitted, rather than where they might necessarily like to be. It also means that it's incumbent upon the individual to try continually to encourage the individual to fill the gaps in his or her qualifications. It's for that purpose that we do have a Personnel Bureau and one of its programs deals specifically with the ranking members of the department. The Bureau confers with and advises them concerning ways that they might improve their overall ability.

LEN: How about formal education and police training? How do you see the relationship between the two?

CODD: I see them as mutually necessary. In other words, you can't have one and exclude the other. You need the professional experience but you also need the educational values.

LEN: What about the relationship between professionalism and corruption? Do you see one?

CODD: I don't know if there has been enough data yet assembled to indicate that as you reach the professional attitudes or improve the professional attitudes of the police, that you work against the existence of corruption. I think that the influences that tend to produce corruption are a personal thing. The temptations of any person, the acceptance or submission to those temptations, are a personal thing.

LEN: So you see it in terms of individual moral fiber?

CODD: Yes, very much. That's one very major aspect of it. Of course the second aspect is the danger of there being a systemization of corruption which works on a broader base and makes it easier for the individual to sublimate his personal values because of his perception of the system's values, or lack of values.

LEN: Can you compare the immediate influence of the Knapp Commission hearings on corruption with any kind of lasting influence? Obviously those hearings shook up the department at the time they were held.

CODD: I think the hearings has a great immediate value. Of course now you have to start putting things in perspective. When you say immediate value, you've got to remember that when you talk of the Knapp Commission investigation and hearings, you're talking about something that is now five years old. The hearings were held at the end of 1971. So I think we are in the position now of looking at two things. The first is the long range value that the Knapp Commission hearings has as well as just what the agency itself has done since that time to continue or to perpetuate the impetus that came from the Knapp Commission. The second is what has been done to institutionalize, if you will, those benefits to prevent any regression.

LEN: What can a department, especially a department the size of this one, do, not only to ferret out corruption, but also to prevent it?

CODD: You have to do many things; there is no one thing. Among the many things, the first you have to do is



NYPD Commissioner Michael J. Codd

to work continuously to make certain that there isn't any perceived letdown by the department in its attitude, or in its policies. The second is to continuously examine the practices, policies and procedures to make certain that they're not making it possible for people to use the procedures of the system against the intent of the system. The third is to make it possible for people who have the opportunity to bring wrongdoing to the attention of the department to do so. You can't have a system so cumbersome or so negative as to discourage the person who wants to bring something to the attention of the administration. And all of these things have to be done on a continual basis. It's not something that you can do at one point and say, "Now we've handled that forever" and go on to something else. It's a constant thing, just as looking at your procedures with respect to the handling of any other problem is a constant thing. Procedures must constantly be reexamined to make certain that they are still working.

LEN: It's an active policy.

CODD: Absolutely. There has to be a policy of activism, rather than one that allows the department to stand pat.

LEN: How do you react to Boston Police Commissioner di Grazia's characterization of police leaders as being "pet rocks"?

CODD: I don't buy it. Certainly there are vast variations in style. The fact that the style of one police administrator or police leader is different from that of another doesn't make him any more or less of a pet rock than the other man, as long as he is trying to deal with the problems of his agency and knows what the problems of his agency are. The fact that the steps he takes might not be the same as those another administrator might take, doesn't make him any worse or any less innovative than the other man. I think the phrase "pet rock" is just this a very lovely phrase designed to get headlines and indeed, it got headlines.

LEN: So you see leadership as being very much a matter of personal style?

CODD: It's a personal matter that has to differ with individuals, but one still has to respect the basic principles of organization and administration and personnel management.

LEN: The practice of bringing a top police administrator into a department from outside has been increasing. As an insider, do you see any particular advantages or disadvantages to that practice?

CODD: No, I don't. There have been over the years insiders and outsiders. I think the basic question that has to be answered by the appointing authority, at the time the appointment is being made, is what are the needs of that agency, what are the needs of that governmental entity at the time of the vacancy. The question of whether the selection is made from inside or outside an agency will be made in response to those needs. Where can the most

qualified individual at that time can be found.

With respect to my being an insider, I think I was half an insider and half an outsider. I did not go the classical route of an insider, which consists of one day being an active sworn member of an agency and on the next day being the head of the agency. That was not my case. I had had a very long service in the department and a very long service in law enforcement. But at the time I was selected by the Mayor, I was not an active member of the NYCPD.

LEN: Do you see any special problems for an outsider coming into a department the size of the New York department? Might bitterness arise from officials within the organization who were turned down when the job was offered an outsider?

CODD: Sure, there are always problems. That doesn't mean that it may not at a given time, be the best decision. As I say, the decision at any given time has to be made on the basis of the analysis of what the problems are at that time. And the fact that a year earlier or a year later it might be appropriate to make a different decision doesn't say that the decision made at the time was the wrong one. It is a delicate thing. There are no absolutes in this business. A decision has to be made at a given time and the only appropriate basis for that decision is what the needs are at the time.

LEN: Do you feel police chiefs need more protection from the political process, form of tenure for instance, to protect them from arbitrary, political removal?

CODD: That question, I think, is as long-lived as the perennial question of which came first, the chicken or the egg. What is meant by insulation or isolation from political power again is a matter of interpretation. It is the question of what is a political consideration and what is proper supervision by the elected or political head of the political entity. There is a very definite responsibility incumbent on municipal officials to oversee, supervise, or superintend the functioning of the police department in the city, town or village, just as there is to oversee any other department of that government. The way that the responsibilities are discharged can be more or less political. But I think it would be dangerous to build such a safeguard or so much insulation that the head of the police can be totally non-responsive to the head of the government. Again, it is a matter of balance.

I served in 1974 and 1975 on an IACP committee which looked at the whole question of the police chief executive and what his qualifications should be, how he should be chosen, what his tenure should be, what kind of protection a police chief executive should be given against arbitrary removal. And basically it was felt by the committee and by myself, after making a thorough survey, that there are differing needs in jurisdictions of different kinds and different sizes, but basically that the protection should be one that would provide some kind of a process or hearing to prevent a pure arbitrary removal or dismissal.

LEN: In effect it would be the same kind of process that protects most people who work for a municipality?

CODD: That's right.

LEN: New York City is facing on a grand scale the same kinds of problems that are facing other municipal departments. These include a rising crime rate and a shrinking budget, accompanied by hiring freezes if not by actual layoffs. Do you think the recent report of 18 percent increase in felonies in New York City is related to that situation?

CODD: I don't know if it is related to that situation as much as it reflects other conditions. It reflects that the general trend of crime is on the rise throughout the country and throughout the world, for that matter. It's been almost impossible to separate out a particular portion of that increase as being reflective of the decreased number of police officers.

LEN: In spite of that 18 percent increase, crimes against the person actually decreased during that period. Is that a result of a department policy?

CODD: I think it reflects the primary focus that we've been placing on the maintenance of the patrol element of

Continued on Page 9

“We operate in a decentralized manner because the man who has the local command has the responsibility for dealing with the problems of the community. He should have the authority to use his people as best meets those problems.”

Continued from Page 8

the department, the response capability and the anti-corruption crime capability to the maximum extent possible, given the reduced resources that we now have.

LEN: One economy measure that has been suggested continuously is that the three New York City police departments — the NYCPD, the Housing Authority Police and the Transit Authority Police — be combined. What are your feelings on that?

CODD: The policing of the transit system still has to be treated as a whole regardless of whether there is a separate transit police department, or a separate sub-agency if there were to be a consolidated department. I don't see any sensible way that the policing of the transit system could be fragmented into a local precinct basis and still have any kind of an integrated or coordinated dealing with the problems of the transit system. We've got to remember that it is first and foremost a system. Trains don't run on the basis of one station in one precinct, and three stations in the precinct after that. It's a system and has to be handled that way, so that in spite of the fact that you might not have a separate agency you still have to have a separate arm of the department to handle it as a whole.

I've not analyzed particular operations of the Transit Police nor of the Housing Police. That has been done, or is

be as unrealistic as the position of those who say we should have only two-man cars.

LEN: In a city that is as varied and complex as New York, what might be right for Manhattan might not be right for Staten Island. Is that a particular problem?

CODD: No, it's not. Really what you're talking about are the different tactics that might be used in one part of the city as contrasted to tactics used in another part of the city. Those decisions are not made at this level. The area commanders and precinct commanders do have the responsibility as well as the authority to make decisions as to what tactics they'll employ in dealing with problems within their areas. I don't intend to decide from this level, with respect to any one portion of the city, how that commander should use his manpower, whether he should have a foot post or whether he should have a scooter post or only radio car patrols in a given area. Such centralized direction would be an overcentralization of the department. With respect to those things we operate in a decentralized manner because the man who has the local command has the responsibility for dealing with the problems of the community. He should have the ability and authority to use his people as best meets those problems, in his opinion.

LEN: You've been noted as being, at least to some extent,

LEN: Are there other civilian programs that can be utilized in police work in departments of all sizes?

CODD: I can't speak about other police departments of different sizes. But there are programs other than the auxiliary police that we have in New York City. There is a Block Watchers program which makes it possible for more passive citizens than those in the auxiliary police to play a part in what goes on around them. This is a role for the person who is just an observant neighbor. We train them to make meaningful observations and to report when they see something that isn't right for that neighborhood for that time and place. We also have the Emergency Rescue Service, a part of the auxiliary forces. This is a program for people who have skills, particularly in the mechanical trades, who can take part and be of assistance in times of emergency. For example, during the recent hurricane they supplemented our Emergency Services Unit in dealing with downed trees and obstructions on the roadways. We also have the Civilian Motor Patrol program involving the taxi drivers, trucking companies, and now the bus service of the Transit Authority. It's really a communications capability tie-in. It makes it possible for a quicker report of an emergency or of a criminal condition.

LEN: Would decriminalization of so-called "victimless crimes" by definition lower the crime rate and the cost of crime fighting?

CODD: I think you phrased it right when you said "so-called" victimless crimes, because there is no such thing as a purely victimless crime. If you don't want to recognize the existence of individual victims of these acts, you must

Continued on Page 10

“There is no such thing as a victimless crime. If you don't recognize the individual victims of these acts, you must recognize a collective victim — the community.”

being done, by a task force operating out of the city's management and budget office. What their findings are at this point, and what their conclusions might possibly be, I don't know. I'm not going to try to presume or guess what their thoughts and findings might be. I don't know; there might be some administrative overhead. But in regard to operations, you have to have pretty much the same kind of system that you now have.

LEN: Nicholas Scopetta, chairman of the city's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, commented that there are ways of centralizing parts of the three departments into one. Some examples are communications, transportation, emergency services, statistics. Do you agree with that?

CODD: I don't know because I haven't analyzed their operations. Nevertheless, in communications, for example, I see somewhat differing needs. To begin with, it is my understanding that the Transit Police communications system is strongly oriented towards the transit operations, and I see a very logical tie-in there. The communications of the New York City Police Department are primarily oriented toward the public. I think there is a measurable difference in these two items alone. I did say that there might be a possibility of some reduction in costs of the administrative overhead. I think that is the same thing as Mr. Scopetta has said.

LEN: City budget director Donald Kumerfeld and Felix Rohatyn, head of the Municipal Assistance Corporation, among others, whenever the topic of saving money comes up, talk about improvements in police management. Can you tell us what improvements have been made and if you can see any that remain to be made?

CODD: There are always improvements to be made. I don't know what they might have been referring to, other than the improvements the department has been speaking of and speaking to for the better than two and a half years that I've been Commissioner. There is the utilization, to some limited extent, of one-man cars. That is a management improvement. I have been working toward that end for two and a half years and it's something that's very actively under exploration at this time. There is room, I believe, for some one-man cars, in some parts of the city, at some times of the day and night. I am not saying that we should go to a one-man car system. I think that would

in favor of civilianization as another means of cutting costs.

CODD: I'm not in favor "to some extent." I'm in favor of civilianization, to the maximum extent, of the non-enforcement jobs in the department.

LEN: Is this difficult to bring about at a time when police officers are being laid off?

CODD: It's impossible. We have a total hiring freeze with respect to all personnel, sworn and civilian. So while civilianization has been the goal of this department during my tenure as Police Commissioner and before that, during my tenure as Chief Inspector, it's a policy which is not now capable of being carried forward because of the present budget crunch and the fiscal crisis and the total hiring freeze. But that doesn't mean that it doesn't continue to be the aim of the department, again to be implemented when possible.

LEN: Do you also find it hard to utilize auxiliary police at this time?

CODD: No. The department's volunteer programs, I think, continue to be viable, particularly the auxiliary police. We want the citizens to take part. As you know, we train auxiliary police so that they know what their powers are, what their limitations are. And the thrust of the department's auxiliary police volunteer program has always been to look to have people involved in the neighborhoods in which they live, work and have their place of business. To take part and perform street patrol is a role that furnishes the department with additional eyes and ears. That is the function, as I see it, of the auxiliary police officer — not to try to perform the duties of a police officer but rather to serve as eyes and ears to bring problems to our attention by immediately reporting the existence of any condition that can then be followed up on.



LEN: Do you see the auxiliary police in a public relations role as well?

CODD: No, it's not a question of being public relations. It is a program that makes it possible for people in their communities to take a more active part in the life of that community and to be of assistance to the police in preserving the peace and protecting the life of that community.

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"The Uniform Crime Reports are very clearly set forth as recording crime known to the police. No police administrator that I know of has ever said that crime reported to the police constituted all the crime that occurred."

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still recognize a collective victim in the form of the community. When you speak of victimless crimes I assume you are speaking of narcotics usage, prostitution or other sexual offenses and the activities of the media and entertainment world with respect to so-called X-rated films and live sexual shows. For all of these things, there is a price that is inevitably going to be paid. That price is the degeneration of the tax base and physical properties that are in the area. So there is a victimization.

LEN: You do see these as appropriate concerns for law enforcement?

CODD: They are appropriate concerns for the community. And I see them as appropriate concerns for law enforcement. Unless the community is going to say, "We are no longer interested," and enacts laws to that effect. There is no vested interest, if you will, that motivates law enforcement to say, "That's something we want to keep enforcing."

LEN: How have such things as hiring freezes and layoffs

affected the composition of the department? In 1974 you indicated support for more women and minorities in the department. Would you support methods other than layoffs by seniority in order to meet those goals?

CODD: I don't think we can try to rewrite history and that is what really would be done by adoption of different criteria for retention of people other than the criteria by which they were hired. In other words, if someone is to be granted superior rights, someone else is going to be given inferior rights. I don't know if that is the way.

LEN: Has the abolition of the height requirement resulted in a difference in effectiveness?

CODD: It is impossible to tell, for the simple reason that we abolished the height requirement for the examination held in 1973. The only persons hired as a result of the eligible register that resulted from that examination were hired in November 1974, with the exception of a few persons who had prior city service. All of the people hired from the first group of that register have since been terminated. So that there is no way that we can evaluate what

they might do if they were still employees. I think it will be a long time before we can ever make any valid judgment based on empirical data as to whether there is or is not a benefit in demanding a minimum height.

LEN: If you were able to begin rehiring again, do you think it would be the department's responsibility to actively recruit members of minority groups? Or should there be simply no barriers placed in their way?

CODD: We have a register of some 40,000 or more names that was compiled as a result of very aggressive minority recruiting. That register was compiled in 1974. It will run, if all things stay the same, until at least 1978. We will not be able to do fresh recruiting until somewhere around that time period. When that time comes, I see a very proper role for the department to play in trying to interest greater numbers of minority group members to enter law enforcement.

LEN: Given the fact the layoffs do begin from the bottom, that total hiring freezes exist, do you feel that the department can become dangerously old and top heavy?

CODD: It's not becoming top heavy, because we are suffering attrition both in the ranks and among the supervisory members of the department, through the normal action of the attrition process. There have been members of the supervisory ranks retiring because we have not been promoting. With respect to the department becoming dangerously old, the answer is yes. It's not a potential problem, it's a problem right now. At the present moment, with a very few exceptions based on either prior city or military service, there are no members of this department with less than five years service. So right now we are an aging department. In essence, we are missing roughly one-quarter of the department.

LEN: What about the relationship between the police and the press? Do you think the press tends to report police matters fairly? Should reporters have expertise in trying to explain crime statistics, for instance?

CODD: I don't think there are any two people who will agree on what crime statistics mean, so why should reporters be any exception to that general situation. As far as basic relationships between media and members of the New York City Police Department, I think there is a good relationship that has been built up over many years. There is a common understanding of one another's problems.

LEN: Do you think that the victimization reports are an improvement over the uniform crime statistics? Do you see problems in either one or both?

CODD: I don't know just what the value is, at the moment, of the Census Bureau/LEAA victimization studies other than that it gives some kind of a feeling as to what percentage of crime may be occurring that is not being reported to the police. Whether these studies themselves have misleading factors built into them, I don't know. You've got to remember that the victimization studies have a fairly short history and a fairly short duration. I believe that the first study was conducted in 1972 and released in 1973. The study in which New York was one of thirteen cities was made in 1973 and released in 1974. So I suppose we're only getting into the second period of study of each of the cities. What it may mean I don't know. I would say that each of the studies is valid, that is, the victimization studies are as valid in what they portray as are the Uniform Crime Reports.

The Uniform Crime Reports, don't forget, are very clearly set forth as recording crime known to the police. What the victimization studies are saying is that there is also crime not known to the police. There is no police administrator that I know who has ever said that crime reported to police absolutely, positively constituted all of the crime that occurred. The New York City Police Department has for many years been telling the public, "Report crime to us, so that we may have the fullest data, the most valid data on which to make our deployment decisions." I myself, in many forms, have made just that point. Crime known to a precinct commander is one of the factors he takes into consideration when he is making the decision as to where in his precinct he should deploy his manpower. The same is true on a department level when we have to decide how the total amount of manpower is to be deployed to the various boroughs and to the various precincts. One of the factors we do consider is the reported crime. Only if we can have a fuller knowledge of the crime that occurs, can we at least hope to make better decisions.

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BOOK NOTES

By JANE HURNI

Up To Date On Kansas City

In 1974, the Summary Report of the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment was published by the Police Foundation. In it, one of society's most strongly held beliefs about policing was challenged. A carefully conducted experiment was reported which showed that substantial variations in the level of routine preventive patrol in Kansas City had no impact on the level of crime, fear, or citizen satisfaction with police services in those neighborhoods where the experiment took place.

The literature produced in response to the Kansas City Experiment has taken several directions with wide implications. The criticisms, defenses, and "appraisals" which surfaced have fallen into the following categories:

1. All-out attacks on the study's methodology and the experimenters' objectivity.
2. Warnings that although the K.C. study may be valid in its context, there is grave danger in concluding that preventive patrol can be eliminated.
3. Emphasis that the conclusions we should draw from the K.C. study are not the obvious ones.
4. Emphasis that the real value of the study was the fact that it showed that police research in collaboration with social scientists could be done successfully.

The first category is singularly represented by E.M. Davis and L. Knowles in "A Critique of the Report: An Evaluation of the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment" (*Police Chief*, 42 (6): 22-27). In criticizing the methodology of the experiment, the authors go so far as to question the researchers' good intentions,

not only by casting doubt on their objectivity, but in drawing conclusions about the fact that the final Technical Report was not available to them before it was published.

The second category of response is the least surprising and is characterized by the "IACP Position Paper on the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment" (*Police Chief*, 42 (9): 16-20, 64). This type of response was apparently necessary in view of budget cuts already being proposed for police departments by the nation's city managers based on the Kansas City findings. Basically, the position is that the conclusion that police patrols are unnecessary is not warranted by the Kansas City findings. This view is echoed in a statement by Robert J. Miller, in his article in *New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Newsletter*, 3 (2): 10-11, 13. Miller makes solid suggestions for ways to improve our understanding of the patrol function and how it can be organized more efficiently. Harold Tytell, in *Police Chief*, 42 (11): 42-43, warns that even if the study did prove that routine patrol was ineffective, that fear did not increase, and that citizen satisfaction did not decrease, the public would never accept an announced policy of less police visibility, because citizens' feeling of protection is connected with their awareness of the police department's policy. One assumes his point to be that public officials "will never get away with it" (reduction of police visibility as policy, and that if they wish to cut down on police patrols, they had better do it secretly).

Category number three is represented by Richard Larson, in "What Happened to

Patrol Operations in Kansas City?" (*Journal of Criminal Justice* 3: 267-297). Larson analyzes the operation of the experiment in detail and concludes that because of several imperfections in the experimental conditions, we cannot assume that the results would be similar in other cities. The positive aspect, he points out, is that the experiment has proven that police departments can now feel more flexible about changing levels of patrol from one beat to another on a day-to-day basis when necessary. "Many police departments perform limited but unplanned versions of the Kansas City experiment every day," he says.

The defenders of the study, most of whom were in some way involved with it, respond point-by-point to the criticisms leveled against the experiment's methodology. In addition, there is a great emphasis by several of these writers that the value of the experiment is much broader than the issue of patrol, and this brings us to category number four. The issue here is not that a sacred cow is on trial, they say. The greater significance is that to every extent possible, scientific

Continued on Page 15

Delinquency Guide Now Available

Putting troubled youth "out of circulation," in detention, not only tends to make them more dangerous criminals faster, but will not even keep them "out" very long is one of the contentions of a recently published manual on juvenile delinquency.

Entitled *Juvenile Delinquency: A Basic Manual for County Officials*, the publication by the Criminal Justice Program of the National Association of Counties Research Foundation outlines practical recommendations derived from the new NACo guidelines on juvenile justice adopted at the 1976 NACo Annual Conference.

After examining the effectiveness of various methods of dealing with juvenile delinquency, the manual suggests that "status offenses" should be taken out of the hands of courts and corrections entirely.

Comments from officials of several successful youth programs are included in the publication as well as a description of a juvenile program for rural counties.

Free copies may be obtained by writing Criminal Justice Program, National Association of Counties, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

New Books on Review

Forensic Science: Scientific Investigation in Criminal Justice. Edited by Joseph L. Peterson. AMS Press, New York, 1975. 439 pp. including index. \$20.00.

This is a collection of thirty articles published from 1930 to 1974 in American and British journals reflecting the growth of forensic science services in the criminal justice system. Several of the articles such as Calvin Goddard's 1930 summary of "Scientific Crime Detection Laboratories in Europe" are classics and deserve to be brought to the attention of younger criminologists.

The articles are arranged according to seven topics: the role of science in a legal system; the development of forensic science laboratories; the status of criminalistics in the United States and abroad; the statistical individualization of physical evidence; issues in crime laboratory management and administration; the impact of science on the criminal justice system; and the availability of science in the administration of criminal justice. There are short introductory essays in each section, a brief bibliography (not especially useful and containing a number

of misprints), and a fairly complete index.

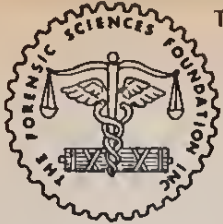
It is a good anthology and would be useful to a lawyer or to a non-specialist seeking an overview of the forensic sciences. —Daniel P. King

The Ambivalent Force: Perspectives on the Police (2nd Edition). Edited by Arthur Niederhoffer and Abraham S. Blumberg. The Dryden Press. Hinsdale, Illinois. 416 pp. \$7.95.

"Everything you always wanted to know about the police, but were afraid to ask."

The Ambivalent Force is a collection of essays, reports, excerpts, and articles from a wide range of police observers. Sociologists Arthur Niederhoffer and Jerome Skolnick, criminologists James Q. Wilson and George Kirkham, practitioners Clarence Kelley and David Durk, columnists Jimmy Breslin and Pete Hamill, The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, and the Knapp Commission share equal billing along with dozens of others and all speak to the valid and interesting aspects

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NYC Police Continue Protests Over Changes in Work Chart

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

October 5, 1976

Continued from Page 1

with their families.

Department officials predicted that the change in work schedules would put an additional 900 officers on duty each day which would be the equivalent of spending \$13 million a year to beef up the force.

Last August, a panel of labor mediators ruled that the city had the right to change the work charts, and the PBA lost a subsequent administrative appeal of that decision. The union currently plans to take the appeal to the courts.

Another issue involved in the contract negotiations is already tied up in the judiciary. Early last year, a three-man arbitration board recommended that the city's police officers be granted a six percent salary increase to be put into effect on July 1, 1975.

When the financially troubled city failed to comply with the award, the PBA took the matter to State Supreme Court and won a decision in June 1975. Almost a year later, the decision was upheld by the court's Appellate Division. The city then took the case to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest judicial body, which has scheduled a hearing for October 12.

While PBA delegates may feel that they can receive greater benefits in court than at the bargaining table, Mayor Beame called their rejection of the city's latest offer "sad news for the city and for the rank-and-file members of the Police Department."

Making his remarks at an October 1

news conference, Beame said that there would be no more negotiations for raises that have been deferred or for better work schedules. "I cannot see anything more that the city can do beyond what it already has done," he declared.

City officials had offered the PBA a modification of work schedules so that officers would get more time off between swing shifts, the payment of new cost-of-living allowances and a six percent salary increase retroactive from September 1 of this year.

The package had also included the rehiring of 400 laid-off policemen and the continuation of two-man patrol cars which are also points of contention between the city and the union.

"The city has bargained in good faith for five months to reach an accord with the Leaders of the PBA," Beame stated. "It should be clear that the city will stand firm on the ground that it has established to insure consistency with the financial plan with good managerial practices, and with the principles all other municipal unions have accepted."

On the day the PBA rejected the city's latest offer, aides to Commissioner Codd reported that there would be a major shakeup of top police commanders as a result of their failure to contain a rampage by teenagers and a disruptive rally by off-duty policemen outside Yankee Stadium during the Muhammad Ali-Ken Norton heavyweight championship fight.

The commissioner's aides explained that the performance of Assistant Chief An-

thony V. Bouza, the commanding officer in the Bronx, and 32 other supervisors was under review and that command changes were planned. "It's imminent; something will pop in the next few days," one official said.

Although Bouza acknowledged that there was "a distinct possibility" of his demotion or transfer, he defended his actions in the deployment of more than 400 officers to guard against incidents on the streets outside Yankee Stadium.

Bouza is not the only NYCPD official who is caught in the wave of growing criticism of police reluctance to arrest or control boisterous off-duty officers. Commissioner Codd's inability to deal effectively with the protesting policemen has led to the speculation at City Hall and Police Headquarters that Mayor Beame might soon fire him.

Shortly after the stadium disturbance, Codd appointed Thomas P. Mitchelson,

chief of field services, to evaluate the performance of the top-echelon commanders who were involved in the incident.

"The rampaging youths should have been cleared out of the area," Codd said. "They should have been sequestered several blocks away."

Responding to charges that the youths were encouraged by the off-duty police protestors, the commissioner said, "The pickets were cordoned off properly. The failure to remove these youths is what caused the problem."

Weaving has announced that his 18,000-member union would resume demonstrating today at the conclusion of a 24-hour moratorium which was imposed in respect for the observance of Yom Kippur. The wives and children of police officers will picket City Hall, and off-duty policemen intend to demonstrate outside the offices of New York City's four major newspapers, according to a PBA spokesman.

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Problems In Arraignment

Donald Santarelli, former head of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has described the criminal justice system as being from start to finish an overflowing funnel. Improvements in law enforcement activities have resulted in an increase in the number of criminals being poured into the system, but the courts and prisons simply cannot process all the cases as quickly as they arrive.

Probably there is room for improvement in all aspects of the criminal justice system — in detection and apprehension as well as prosecution, sentencing, and rehabilitation. For the present, let's discuss one of the least considered areas, arraignment.

Under the present system in New York City, as one example, thousands of police officers waste untold hours in complaint rooms, waiting for forms to be filled out, waiting for copies to be typed, waiting for fingerprints to be processed, waiting for sessions with district attorneys — all the many details attendant to booking. On a recent Wednesday, a New York City officer arrested two men and a woman for allegedly mugging a 70-year-old man. The arrest occurred at 8:45 P.M. The officer was in court from 8:30 A.M. the next day (Thursday) until 2:15 A.M. Friday and did not actually complete arraignment until 7 P.M. Friday night. He put in for 16 hours of overtime and lost two full days on the street.

This useless tarrying must have a stupefying effect on the officers who endure it. Taxpayers' money is wasted on overtime pay for police officers who are tied up with paperwork. The cost to New York is estimated at \$4 million a year in overtime plus thousands of hours in time lost on the beat. There is a proposal now being considered and tested in New York City to excuse policemen before arraignment.

THE PROBLEM IN NEW YORK

Under prearraignment an arresting officer is interviewed by an assistant district attorney, then swears to his complaint before a police sergeant. He is then sent home or returns to his precinct. Without prearraignment an arresting officer must wait until the prisoner is arraigned before he can swear to the complaint. Prearraignment already is in practice on a part-time basis in the Bronx and Queens, two of the five boroughs of New York City. At issue is whether to expand it city-wide.

Debate is acrimonious. Opponents maintain that prearraignment violates defendants' rights by denying them the right to face their accusers. Supporters argue that prearraignment would save the city \$3 million, strengthen the street force and cut processing time from 13 to 7 hours.

In favor of the plan are many of those in the Comptroller's office, on whose unfortunate shoulders falls part of the task of resolving New York's encumbered finances. Supporters also include Deputy Police Commissioner Francis B. Looney, who has said, "We can't afford to do without it," and District Attorney Mario Merola of the Bronx, who has used prearraignment at night and on weekends. He favors the system simply because it works. "People who are against it, haven't tried it," claims Merola.

Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau is against prearraignment because he thinks it will cost the city more money rather than save money. He and other opponents argue that many cases are now quickly disposed of at arraignment through guilty pleas and dismissals. They maintain that these cases may actually continue in the courts if the arresting officer is not present at arraignment thus costing the courts and the Police Department more money than the present system.

Additional saving can be achieved by using civilians to do fingerprinting, thus putting arresting officers out on the street more quickly and at lower cost. Some 85 percent of police officials surveyed in 13 cities by the Urban Institute favor fingerprinting by civilians. There has been support, too, for freeing officers from dispatching police cars, gathering physical evidence and handling prisoners.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Boulevard, Westwood P.O., Washington Township, N.J. 07675.)

Ma Bell Claims \$100G Fraud Against Federal Inmates in NY

Prisoners of the Manhattan Correctional Center have made more than \$100,000 worth of fraudulent long distance phone calls from the Federal detention center since it opened in August, 1975, according to charges made by officials of the New York Telephone Company. Phone company investigators said that 24 percent of the fraud in an area covering four million phones have been traced to the 23 pay phones in the institution.

The company threatened to remove the telephones, but a lawsuit charging that the action would be an infringement of prison-

ers rights to communicate with their lawyers and relatives blocked the move.

Officials of the company said that they had identified more than a hundred present and former inmates who had been making a total of 200 fraudulent phone calls a day to places as far away as South America. Investigators said that prisoners were charging phone calls to bogus credit cards numbers and to third-party phones.

Until investigators started receiving complaints from people who were being charged for phone calls they never made, the phone company had no way of determining the existence of the fraudulent calls. They were able to trace the origin of the calls by talking to those who had received the calls. When the magnitude of the fraud was finally realized, the company threatened to remove the phones.

At that point, the company became involved in a lawsuit which a group of inmates had instituted against prison officials when the facility opened. The prisoners' suit, which complained of prison conditions including inadequate food preparation and lack of gym facilities was suddenly broadened in an effort to keep the pay phones.

Federal Justice Marvin E. Frankel issued a temporary restraining order preventing the removal of the phones. Subsequently, under the Judge's direction a plan was worked out to keep fraudulent calls to a minimum. Under the arrangements of the plan all prisoner calls not paid for in advance would go through the facility's switchboard with the 23 pay phone rigged so that only prepaid calls would go through. "We expect the volume of calls to drop once the inmates have to pay for them," a phone company spokesman said.

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\$750G, 5-Agency Communications Link Due For NY Suburbs

By MIKE LANE

A \$750,000 matching Federal grant is bearing fruit for several suburban New York town police agencies. The grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is providing the funds for what ultimately will be an ultramodern radio communications network linking five police agencies in northern Westchester and Putnam Counties.

According to Yorktown Police Chief George Calcagnini, the program is the result of a plan submitted by his department to the New York State Crime Control Planning Board in 1973. Ultimate funding came from LEAA to create what is now known as Mobile Radio District Number One. MRD, as it is known, includes the Towns of Yorktown, Somers, Buchanan, and the City of Peekskill in Westchester Counties and the Town of Putnam Valley in Putnam County.

Motorola Radio Communications was the recipient of the grant to install the five new radio towers measuring some 165 feet tall, installing the new base stations, and providing each police agency with walkie-talkies for each man. The new system will operate from high band sets at 154 megahertz. Each of the local police headquarters also received a grant to modernize its communications room to include propane generators in case of a power failure and bulletproof glass enclosures.

Digital communications and a status board will give police officials a minute by minute computer printout of the status of each car and also give the dispatcher a TV type of readout. A police

officer needing assistance need only push an emergency button to secure instant alert capability at the police headquarters designating the unit needing the assistance. Both Putnam Valley Police and Yorktown Police will tape record all calls as part of their updated communications system.

Veteran police watchers see the creation of the first MRD system as having far reaching effects on the police not the least of which is a joint communications network that crosses county lines and town boundaries and puts police needs above political desires.

According to Chief Calcagnini, who also serves as the Chairman of the Telecommunications Committee of the Mid-Hudson Police Chiefs Association, "More radio districts are being planned in other areas of Westchester and Putnam Counties."

All the police agencies involved in the program freely admit that the grant brought space age technology to departments that previously operated on low band communications and could not have afforded the updated communications without the funding. At least one of the departments was operating on a communications system shared by the highway garage, the water department, and the local politicians.

While MRD is getting underway, the New York State Police are also updating their communications system and switching to high band radio systems. Ultimately one of the four channels in the MRD radio systems will be for inter-agency communications. New York State Police, under the direction of Superintendent



Peekskill Evening Star Photo
Civilian Dispatcher Bill Wolf Jr. and Police Officer Joe Cuozz operate one of the new communications system's central control consoles.

William Connelie, have also instituted a program whereby local police departments can avail themselves of the dispatching facilities of the local trooper barracks.

The first of the local police agencies in the outskirts of Metropolitan New York to avail itself of the new service is the Cold Spring Police Department. The three man force will be dispatched by the State Police at Fishkill. Local residents will dial the local police number which previously was answered by a commercial enterprise and the local hospital switchboard and will receive troopers at Fish-

kill, New York. A spokesman for the Cold Spring Department said, "Back-up for our men and dispatching will be done by the troopers."

One thing that all participants and local residents freely admit is that this LEAA grant is not being used for obscure research. Hardware and the heart of police communications are being seen with positive results in updating and coordinating towns and villages in growing regions of New York. Communities and the area residents are the direct recipients of the improved services that are being provided by the new communications system.

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For information and registration forms, contact:

Professor Edward J. Shaughnessy, Conference Coordinator
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Criminal Justice Center
444 West 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Promotion, Training Linked to Productivity, Pa. Survey Says

Harrisburg, Pa. police officers feel that police would improve their productivity if there were a better promotion policy and more training for new recruits.

According to the results of a survey conducted by Pennsylvania State University's Institute of Public Administration the police officers feel that a "fair and equally administered promotion policy" would most aid them in increasing productivity. The officers rated its importance an average 8.5 on a scale of 1 to 10. This was the highest score of any of the 21 productivity improvements proffered the officers. A rating of 8.4 was given to more in-service training for officers.

Improvements relating to on-the-street activity by patrolmen were not considered as important by the officers. Greater proportion of the department on foot patrol received one of the lowest ratings from the patrolmen.

However, when asked to view the situation from the perspective of Harrisburg residents, most of the officers said that from that point of view foot patrol was one of the most necessary improvements.

The attitude of officers toward switching from two- to one-officer patrol cars was also surveyed. Seventy-five percent of the officers interviewed felt that the negative consequences of such an action would far outweigh the positive ones. The reason most often cited against the change was that the situation would be unsafe for patrol officers.

Since only 52 officers (one-third of the total sworn force) were surveyed, the report states that it is not necessarily a mandate for changes in the department. However, the selection of certain productivity factors as opposed is expected to be seen as a foundation for discussion within the Harrisburg police force.

Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

Faculty. Salary open. The School of Criminal Justice at the State University at Albany seeks to fill a faculty opening for the Fall semester of 1977, subject to final budgetary authorization. Rank and salary will be dependent upon qualifications and budget approval. Candidates are being sought who possess a PhD or JD or equivalent degree. Since the School of Criminal Justice awards only the PhD and MA degrees, faculty must have a capacity for teaching in a graduate program and a demonstrated ability to conduct sophisticated research in criminal justice as evidenced by books or articles published in referred journals. Criminal justice is defined broadly and is meant to include a variety of perspectives in law, history, and the social, political, and behavioral sciences.

The closing date for applications is February 1, 1977; however, resumes should be sent as soon as possible. Resumes should be forwarded to Vincent O'Leary, Dean, School of Criminal Justice, The University at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany 12222.

Superintendent of Adult Correctional Facility. Hennipin County, Minnesota is seeking a person to administer its short-term county correctional institution for 300 men and 25 women. Requirements include a B.S. in public administration or corrections, plus broad experience in corrections and program administration. Heavy emphasis will be placed on developing progressive programs.

Salary range is \$1,988-\$2,537 per month. Application deadline is October 29, 1976. For additional information contact: William C. Brumfield, Hennipin

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County Personnel Department, A-3, Government Center, Minneapolis, MN 55487. (612) 348-5583.

Police Science Instructor. Hawaii Community College has announced a faculty vacancy in its General Education/Public Service Division. Qualifications are a Master's degree in police science, criminal justice or equivalent, civilian police work experience and secondary and post-secondary level teaching experience. Community college teaching experience is preferred.

Submit resume, official transcript and three letters of recommendation by October 31, 1976 to Alma Cooper, Chairperson, General Education/Public Service Division, Hawaii Community College, 1175 Manono Street, Hilo, HI 96720.

Chief of Police. Salary range is \$15,600-\$18,070. Extensive knowledge of police administration and personnel management required. College level training in law enforcement and administration plus previous command experience preferred. Apply: Police Manger, Box 667, Patterson, California 95363.

Assistant Chief Deputy-Management Services. Salary ranges to \$24,000. Advanced education and minimum of five years program responsibilities including supervision, management and project and system analysis is required. General court administration experience is desirable including program planning and evaluation of fiscal, personnel, automated information and records system.

Send letter of application to: Edward Kritzman, Clerk, U.S. Court, 312 North Spring Street, Room G-8, Los Angeles, California 90012. Filing deadline is October 14, 1976.

Planning Coordinator. Minimum salary is \$12,986 per year. Person selected will coordinate planning for courts and correction committees for regional planning unit. Requires BA and one year experience in government or agency dealing with grant programs.

Duties include collecting and organizing planning data and assisting in writing comprehensive annual plan. Reply to: Cincinnati-Hamilton County Criminal Justice Regional Planning Unit, 26 East 6th Street, Room 506, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

ADP Supervisor. Colorado needs a judicial supervisor responsible for planning and directing all systems analysis, programming operations, and field coordination in extensive teleprocessing network.

This Federally funded project requires MA in computer science, business or public administration. Considerable experience is also required in supervising and administering data processing, project planning, and budgeting.

The deadline for applications has been set for October 15, 1976. Resumes should be sent to: Harry O. Lawson, State Court Administrator, 323 State Capitol, Denver, Colorado 80203.

Chief Probation Officer. The Denver Juvenile Court is seeking a chief probation officer for the largest juvenile probation program in Colorado. The position requires an MA in human services or closely related discipline and five years responsible experience in probation or a related field.

Filing deadline is October 15, 1976. Send resume to: Larry Hone, Denver Juvenile Court, Room 157, City and County Building, Denver, Colorado 80202.

Systems Analyst. Salary ranges from \$14,190 to \$19,380. Plainfield, New Jersey wants an individual to help determine the informational needs of its police division. Duties include drafting of equipment and bid evaluations.

BA in business administration or law enforcement required, along with a minimum of three years experience in computer programming or systems design.

Resumes should be mailed to: Personnel Office, City Hall, 515 Wachung Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey 07061.

Criminal Justice Planner. The proposed salary range is \$16,700 to \$20,619. The Suffolk County (N.Y.) Criminal Justice Coordinating Council needs a planner to design

and implement a classification system for inmates of the Suffolk County Jail.

The position requires an MA in Behavioral Sciences or Criminal Justice plus five years experience or a Ph.D. along with two years of experience. Program development and evaluation experience is also desirable.

Send resume to: Ms. Cheryl Swift, Suffolk County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Riverhead County Center, Riverhead, New York 11901. (516) 727-4700, Extension 296. Filing deadline is October 18, 1976.

Chief of Police. Petaluma, California's previous chief served the community for seven years at a top salary range of \$22,500 per year. Requirements include a minimum of two years college and at least five years of responsible supervisory, command and administrative law enforcement experience. Applicant must also possess an Advanced P.O.S.T. Certificate.

Applications should be sent to: David A. Breninger, Personnel Officer, City of Petaluma, P.O. Box 61, Petaluma, California 94952. Filing deadline is open.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers, etc., and mid-level notices for federal agents.

Please send all job notices to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 448 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 489-5164.

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October 19-22, 1976. Short Course on the Prosecution of Drug Cases. To be held in Kansas City, Missouri. For further information, contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. (713) 749-1571.

October 27-29, 1976. Productivity Measurement and Improvement Course. To be held at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Southland Center. Fee of \$225.00 includes instructional materials and luncheon, however, other meals and lodging are not included. More information is available from: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA. (408) 294-1497.

November 1-4, 1976. Interview and Interrogation Short Course. Fee: \$100.00. For details, contact: Robert B. Tegarden, Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

November 1-12, 1976. Police Supervisor In-Service Training Institute. To be held at the University Park Campus of Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$475.00 (includes one dinner, text and training supplies). For complete details and registration, contact POSIT, S-203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0357.

November 4-7, 1976. Annual Meeting: American Association of Criminology. To be held at the University of Arizona in Tucson. For further details, contact: R. Huff and R. Maier, University of California, Irvine, CA 92664.

November 7-9, 1976. National Conference on the Planning and Design of State

Upcoming Events

Court Programs and Facilities. At the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign campus. Sponsored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. For details, contact: Daniel F. MacGilvary, Courts Project Administrator, NCCJPA, 505 East Green Street, Champaign, IL 61820.

November 7-10, 1976. Short Course on Management in the Prosecutor's Office. To be held in Jacksonville, Florida. For full details, see October 19-22.

November 8-12, 1976. Comprehensive Assets Security Course. At the Lake Shore Club of Chicago. Sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security. Registration Fee: \$350.00 for ASIS members, \$400.00 for non-members. Arrangements have been made for special room rates. For brochure and registration form, write American Society for Industrial Security, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006.

November 10-12, 1976. Crime Analysis Course. At the Sheraton Commander in Boston. For details, write: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112.

November 14-17, 1976. First National Conference on Issues in Juvenile Justice and Child Development. To be held at the Great Gorge Resort Hotel, McAfee, New Jersey. Tuition: \$195.00 plus \$30.00 registration fee. For further information, contact Ronald Krate, Director, Center for Probation Studies, P.O. Box 109, Elmwood Park, NJ 07407. (201) 791-7632.

November 15-17, 1976. Traffic Accident Investigation Short Course. Fee: \$75.00. For further information, see November 1-4.

November 16-18, 1976. Seventh Annual Institute: Law, Psychiatry and the Mentally Disordered Offender. Presented at the Student Center, Southern Illinois University - Carbondale. Further information can be obtained from: Dr. Terry Brelje, Chester Mental Health Center, Chester, IL 62233.

November 17-20, 1976. Short Course: The Prosecutor in the Juvenile Court. To be held in Houston, Texas. For further information, see October 19-22.

November 19-20, 1976. Conference: Crime Prevention: Myths and Realities of Total Community Security. Presented by

San Diego State University. Conference is offered for one unit of upper division credit. Registration fee: \$33.00. Information can be obtained from: June Kaiser, College of Extended Studies, External Academics Programs, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. (714) 286-6224.

November 22, 1976. Crime Prevention Course for Public Officials. Sponsored by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact Harry Kinne, Macomb County Community College - Center Campus, 16500 Hall Road, Mt. Clemens, MI 48043. (313) 286-7555.

November 22-24, 1976. Short Course: Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Registration fee: \$75.00. For details, see: November 1-4.

November 29-December 4, 1976. Advanced Organized Crime Workshop. To be held in Seattle, Washington. For further information, see October 19-22.

December 1-2, 1976. Productivity Measurement and Improvement Course. To be held at the Royal Las Vegas Motor Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada. For details, see: October 27-29.

December 8-10, 1976. Short Course: Executive Development (Philosophy of Management), (State Salary Incentive Program). Registration fee: \$75.00. For more information, see: November 1-4.

December 10-11, 1976. Conference: California Corrections - Truth in Sentencing? To be held at Casa Real, Aztec Center, San Diego State University. For more details, see: November 19-20.

New Book Releases for the Criminal Justice Library

Continued from Page 12 of the police milieu.

In a collection such as this, a logical separation of subjects is necessary and the editors divide the large number of topics into nine subsets, starting with "The Social, Historical, and Comparative Setting," and ending with "The Future of Law Enforcement." The editors treat a number of significant questions in law enforcement and expose the reader to many viewpoints.

The overriding theme of the work seems to be the spotlighting of the uncertainty, ambiguity and ambivalence of the police role in society in the past and the present, all of which will probably

persist in the foreseeable future.

This book is of great value to police officers in that it brings together the sort of material that is seldom covered in technical or legalistic police academy training courses. It is of great value to the educator because it emphasizes the error of teaching conventional police knowledge of the past and trying to rework it into something of value in today's society.

The Ambivalent Force obviously is one of those "don't miss" volumes for every police library. —Charles S. Chamberlin

The Criminal Justice Process: A Reader Edited by William B. Sanders and Howard

C. Daudistel. Praeger Publishers. New York, 1976. 291 pp.

This compilation of 17 readings purports to examine the criminal justice system in terms of the "critical situation," the moments at which crucial decisions are made. The general perspective is unashamedly sociological, the aim being to examine empirically what actually transpires in the criminal justice process. In this aim it succeeds quite well, providing a series of provocative, sometimes disturbing, articles that will supply the basis of fruitful discussion for civilian students as well as those who are themselves part of the criminal justice system. But students are not the only ones who will find themselves engrossed by this book; practitioners will also benefit from it.

Perhaps the most valuable section of the book is that concerning "Negotiating Prosecution and Defense." This examination of the legal profession and its activities is an unusual and illuminating addition to the consideration of criminal justice institutions.

It is indeed the high quality of the book which leads to the only criticism of it — its analysis of *The Criminal Justice Process* omits both the beginning and the end of that process. A section on the legislative process would have been instructive in its description of the generation of the laws which the remainder of the system is intended to enforce. A more conventional subject in a book of this type — and therefore a more puzzling omission — is a treatment of the corrections system, a system which would lend itself particularly well to the empirical analysis prac-

ticed here. But even if the omissions are disappointing, the inclusions make this book well worth reading.

—Dorothy Bracey

After One Year, SF Women Cops Stay On Patrol

Twenty four of 27 women patrol officers on the San Francisco Police force continue to pound their beats after a period of one year, despite personal problems and some disenchantment with patrol work.

Although women have been in the ranks of the San Francisco Police Department since 1916, only clerical and custodial positions were available to them until 1975. A court decision handed down in 1974 ordered the department to give women the same opportunities as men to perform patrol duties.

Captain William Conroy, director of personnel for the San Francisco force stated that the women officers are doing very well and that the problems mentioned by some of them reflect almost exactly the problems experienced by male recruits doing the same work.

Family difficulties have been a problem for three of the remaining 24 officers. Two of the eight married women who were on duty through the first year are now divorced. Another patrolwoman, who was married to a fellow officer during the year was also divorced. The resentment of male officers was also cited as one of the major problems the women faced on patrol.

Up To Date On Kansas City

Continued from Page 12

police research has been conducted under carefully controlled conditions, in which beat patrol officers have worked together with professional social scientists, all the while still carrying out their responsibility to protect the public. In this respect, the study has been a pioneering achievement. (See Brown, C.E., in *Police Chief*, 42 (6): 40, 42-45; Kelling, G.L. and Pate, T., in *Police Chief*, 42 (6): 32-34, 36, 38; Kelling and Pate in *Police Chief*, 42 (12): 36-37; McNamara, J.D., in *Police Chief*, 42 (6): 30; Murphy, Patrick V., in *Police Chief*, 42 (6): 30; and Pate, Kelling, and Brown, in *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 3 (4): 299-320.)

Ultimately, what is at stake is whether

experimental conditions in police work can ever really be controlled and whether artificiality and atypical samples can really be avoided. Inevitably, there is the existential problem that the Kansas City Experiment took place in one location, at one time, and perhaps its results do not have any general application. But it can be considered a beginning, an experiment which could perhaps be repeated in a different place and of course at a different time.

The Kansas City study is significant if only because it represents the first sustained attempt by social scientists to examine and evaluate a routine police operation which had never before been questioned.

Speech by Ford Highlights IACP Annual Conference

Continued from Page 1

said, "are underestimating the public's concern about crime." He went on to serve notice "that a top priority of the first 100 days beginning with Inauguration Day for the Ford Administration next January will be the rallying of America behind Federal anti-crime legislation."

Every police chief and every private citizen in America, the President said, will be asked to join that rallying.

PERF Sparks Debate

Beneath the hooplah and fanfare of the conference was an undercurrent of discontent and hostility over the recently formed Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) which is funded by the Police Foundation. The Forum consists of 20 chiefs from larger police departments throughout the United States, and according to a spokesman, it was established to improve policing through the development of a police profession. It arose out of the belief that leadership for upgrading the police must come from the executives that command the larger police agencies.

Outgoing IACP president Clement, chief of the Dover Township (N.J.) Police Department, made veiled references to the Forum in his welcoming address to the chiefs.

"Our Association, this past year, has come under attack from some quarters as not being representative of the new kind of thinking in American policing," Clement said. "We at first stood passively by and ignored these comments, but it became apparent that our reticence to respond was not going to result in a decrease of the criticism."

Clement reiterated the words of IACP Executive Director Glen D. King regarding the perceived philosophy of PERF, stating that "the contributions police executives can make to law enforcement, their commu-

unities and this nation should not be solely dependent on the size of the department they represent."

Reaction to the Forum were mixed at the conference, with a number of police chiefs arguing that it is based on an elitist concept. One Connecticut chief stated that "PERF will only serve to divide us in our efforts to professionalize. This is nothing but a political power play."

Chiefs attending a PERF-sponsored speech by Deputy Commissioner Colin Woods of the London Metropolitan Police expressed the view that there is a need for an organization representing major city chiefs, since they set the example, and that is where more of the police personnel are. "Our efforts are designed to support all police executives and officers in the system," one chief said in defense of PERF.

Views on Executive Training

Another view of police executive training was detailed before the conference in a speech by Chief Eugene J. Camp of St. Louis. Camp emphasized that agencies must develop executives from within, which will diminish the need for selection of chiefs from outside.

Until such time, however, he said the police service "should be flexible enough in our traditional thinking to consider lateral entries at all levels of command positions."

Among others addressing the police chiefs' gathering, on such diverse subjects as narcotics enforcement, highway safety and the state of the FBI, were Peter Bensing, Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration; Lt. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis of the U.S. Department of Transportation; and FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley.

A full account of the IACP proceedings, including transcripts of the major speeches, will be presented in a special supplement to the next issue of Law Enforcement News.

Regulating Security Personnel

Now that the concept of professionalism has become well established in police work, it should be extended to public and private security guards and "special police" forces. Security workers are, for the most part, screened and hired on a rather casual basis, and receive little or no training. Obviously, an unfit, untrained, or poorly trained guard — particularly if armed — is a danger to himself and others. But private "detective agencies" supplying guards for hire often are not required by state law to inquire into the fitness of prospective employees, or to give them any training. And the government itself can be lax, too: New York City's uniformed Family Court officers, for many years, received no formal instruction at all, despite the volatile atmosphere in this court, and a large number of "incidents."

It should be noted that even if guards undergo a basic orientation, they rarely get the kind of instruction, now given in progressive police academies, that helps reduce the level of needless strife and violence in law enforcement work. Such coaching can help prevent many regrettable, and sometimes tragic incidents.

Various techniques have been developed for teaching police officers applied psychology, "conflict management," the proper use of force, and how to keep situations from getting out of hand unnecessarily. Not limited to traditional classroom methods, they include role-playing, simulation games and special films. But the professors and foundations that develop, disseminate and fund innovations in police education concentrate almost entirely on large, highly visible organizations such as the police forces in large cities. They generally ignore other agencies and institutions where their ideas are also needed.

One important exception to that attitude is a current project at the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, which seeks to develop a model curriculum for training private security guards.

And beyond all this, there is a further problem. Both the guards themselves and their employers are faced with an inherent conflict of interest dilemma (of which some may be blissfully unaware): do security workers owe any duty and responsibility to the public at large, as do regular police officers, or just to whomever pays their salaries? Is an armed guard merely a "gun for hire"? In the case of "detective agency" guards, the question is more complicated, for they have, in effect, both an employer (the agency) and a client (the firm or institution whose premises they protect on a given day).

It is difficult to generalize as to how this issue is resolved in most instances. But, clearly, if a guard has not been carefully chosen and thoroughly trained, and if he and his employer are not watched closely by the government, he is more likely to do, automatically, whatever he knows or thinks his employer wants, whether or not this means violating someone's rights.

Who is likely to fall victim to such an attitude? Any person detained or apprehended on the secured premises, as well as "undesirables" such as minority group members, juveniles, derelicts, intoxicated or mentally ill people — or even "respectable" members of the general public who happen to be in the way. (Of course, mistreatment may also be unintentional, due to a guard's ignorance or his lack of proper temperament.)

Although there has been some systematic study of private security operations in recent years, all these problems continue unabated, and remedial government action is long overdue. The following steps to protect the public interest and upgrade professionalism in the security field should be undertaken by every state:

- 1) Licensing of all security guards, with minimum standards of physical, mental and psychological fitness enforced.
- 2) Requiring appropriate recruit and in-service training for every guard, under state auspices.
- 3) Overseeing and inspecting all public and private security forces and operations, to prevent and counteract improprieties.
- 4) Issuance of a model code of regulations to govern the activities of security personnel. Individual employers could adapt it to meet their own needs, although major changes would be barred.
- 5) Establishing a state review board to handle against security workers. The sanctions for misconduct should include not only loss of a guard's license but also penalties against offending employers of guards.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has established an advisory council on private security, and is trying to bring about reforms. However, this process is moving slowly, partly because any regulatory scheme deemed appropriate for "detective agencies" supplying "contract guards" will be resisted by corporations and institutions which maintain security forces of their own, on the ground that it is unjustified governmental intrusion in private affairs and will cause hardship and needless expense. Of course, to anyone harmed by a guard's blunder or misconduct, this distinction between "contract" and "in-house" guards is irrelevant.

One other suggestion: the mass media ought to devote much more attention to public and private security operations and personnel. Publicity about existing conditions and attempts to combat them can be of tremendous value in helping to regulate this rapidly growing field.

Michael Blinick invites Law Enforcement News readers to reply to his columns. Intelligent, clearly-written comments may be printed and all replies will be considered by Mr. Blinick. Letters should include your name and address and be sent to Michael Blinick, c/o Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

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